## Brilliant Violet 510™ anti-human CD49d

Catalog # / Size: 2121585 / 25 tests

2121590 / 100 tests

Clone: 9F10

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> and

unconjugated antibody.

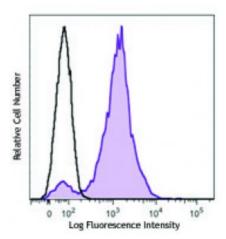
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

Workshop Number: V S215

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD49d (clone 9F10) Brilliant Violet 510™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Brilliant Violet 510™ isotype control (open histogram).

## **Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

Recommended

**Usage:** 

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet  $510^{\text{TM}}$  excites at 405 nm and emits at 510 nm. The bandpass filter 510/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet  $510^{\text{TM}}$  is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections, and *in vitro* T cell costimulation<sup>2,3</sup>. The LEAF™ Purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No.

304310).

Application References:

1. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.

2. Jeong SH, *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78:6995. (Costim) 3. Vogel TU, *et al.* 2002. *J. Immunol.* 169:4511. (Costim)

- 4. Kleinewietfeld M, et al. 2009. Blood 113:827. (FC) PubMed
- 5. Palacious F, et al. 2010. Blood 115:4488. PubMed
- 6. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. Exp. Anim. (Tokyo) 49:97. (FC)
- 7. Sestak K, et al. 2007. Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol. 119:21.
- 8. Mattapallil MJ, et al. 2011. J. Immunol. 187:1977. PubMed

## **Description:**

CD49d is a 150 kD  $\alpha$  integrin chain known as  $\alpha_4$  integrin or VLA-4  $\alpha$  chain. It forms a heterodimer with either integrin  $\beta 1$  ( $\alpha_4\beta_1$ , VLA-4) or  $\beta 7$  ( $\alpha_4\beta_7$ ). CD49d is expressed broadly on T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, monocytes, thymocytes, eosinophils, basophils, mast cells, NK cells, dendritic cells, and some nonhematopoietic cells, but not on normal red blood cells, platelets or neutrophils. VLA-4 binds to VCAM-1 (CD106) and fibronectin.  $\alpha_4\beta_7$  is the receptor for VCAM-1 and MAdCAM-1. CD49d participates in mononuclear cell trafficking to endothelial sites of inflammation and has roles in cell-cell interactions and cell adhesion to extracellular matrices. CD49d is involved in lymphocyte migration, T cell activation, and hematopoietic stem cell differentiation. CD49d is a marker to isolate pure populations of Treg cells due to its absence on Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells.

## Antigen References:

- 1. Elices M, Ed.1995. Springer Semin. Immunopathol. 16(4).
- 2. Lobb RR and Helmer ME. et al. 1994. J. Clin. Invest. 94:1722.